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ECONOMY

PAPER MARKS FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF KIM ECONOMIC SPEECH

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 Jul 78 p 3

[Article by Pang Chol-min: "The Programmatic Document Which Revealed the Way to New Transformations in the Development of Machine Industries"]

[Text] Amidst the solemn circumstances where the whole country and the whole working people are creating continuous new miracles and innovations in the "100-day battle" to greet as a festival of victors the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the glorious fatherland established and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we greet in a meaningful way the anniversary of the publication of the respected and beloved leader's classic work "On Some Problems in Developing the Machine Industries."

In "On Some Problems in Developing the Machine Industries," with which he concluded the 19 July 1977 machine industries sector conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively analyzed the current situation of our country's machine industries and clearly revealed the militant task ahead of the machine industries sector and the method for its execution.

By epochally developing the machine industries according to the realistic requirements of our country's socialist construction which has entered on a new path of development, the great leader's historic work constitutes a programmatic document which has revealed the way to successfully carry out the new long-range plan.

In the first part of the work, the great leader revealed the role and the position held by the machine industries in the execution of the new long-range plan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The machine industries are the heart of industry and the foundation of the technological revolution. The machine industries sector must do its work

well if we are to successfully carry out the technological revolution, properly operate all industry, and rapidly develop our country's general economy. How we carry out the great tasks of the new Seven-Year Plan depends largely on how the machine industries sector does its work." ("On Some Problems in Developing the Machine Industries," pamphlet, p 1)

As the great leader has taught, the machine industries are the heart of industry and the foundation of the technological revolution.

The machine industries sector must smoothly insure production of various kinds of modern machine equipment to enable us to completely equip the structure of industrial production, continuously strengthen its technical foundation and fully demonstrate its power, as well as further strengthen the self-dependent nature of our country's economy and develop production and construction at a rapid speed.

Only by rapidly developing the machine industries can we produce more various machine goods to vigorously push forward the technological revolution in all units and sectors of the people's economy, and carry out more successfully the task of liberating the working people from strenuous labor.

Developing the machine industries presents itself as an even more urgent problem particularly for the successful execution of the second Seven-Year Plan.

During the period of the second Seven-Year Plan, we must further the chuche transformation, modernization and scientific transformation of people's economy to actively develop and utilize our country's resources and strengthen the self-dependent nature of the economy in all direction, to realize comprehensive mechanization and automation generally in all sectors and establish production on a new scientific and technological foundation.

Whether or not we successfully carry out this task is significantly dependent, in the final analysis, on how the production of machine equipment is ensured.

We must rapidly develop the machine industries if we are to smoothly ensure the production of the machine equipment required in all sectors of socialist construction, newly remake the country's economy and fully increase its productive potential to shiningly carry out the great task of the new long-range plan.

In the next part of the work, the great leader revealed the task ahead for developing our country's machine industries on an even higher level and the method for its execution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that, above all else, we must widely realize the use of presses in the machine industries sector.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Above all else, we must widely realize the use of presses in the machine industries sector.

"If we introduce the press method, we can improve the quality of goods, greatly shorten processing time, and conserve much steel and many machine tools." ("On Some Problems in Developing the Machine Industries," p 2)

Widely realizing the use of presses is the consistent guideline held by our party for developing the machine industries and is a solid guarantee for decisively increasing production to meet the requirements of socialist construction.

We must realize the use of presses if we are to decisively increase the quality of goods, greatly shorten processing time, and conserve much steel and many machine tools.

The great leader has taught that we must vigorously carry out a technical innovation movement in the machine industries sector to widely introduce the press method, and particularly, that the factories and enterprises which utilize linear production must make many presses and much stamp forging equipment and increase their utilization.

Next, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that we must specialize and concentrate the production of castiron and plating.

The specialization and concentration of castiron and plating production constitute a basic condition for improving production organization and innovating technology to bring about a new great leap in castiron and plating work.

We must specialize and concentrate castiron and plating work if we are to conserve labor and materials and raise the equipment utilization rate, as well as enhance the technical skill of the working people and greatly improve the quality of castiron and plating goods.

The great leader has taught that in order to specialize and concentrate castiron and plating production, we must set up modern castiron and plating bases on the district level and thoroughly eradicate departmentalism and provincialism.

Next the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught about specializing machine design.

As the great leader has taught, we must specialize design if we are to rationally utilize our design capability to design well and rapidly raise the level of our design functionaries.

The great leader has taught that, in order to professionalize design, we must set up specialist design organs and make the design organs independent economic accounting system organs, as well as raising the responsibility of the design functionaries and establishing strict discipline.

Next, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught about enhancing the quality of machine equipment.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Enhancing the quality of machine equipment is one of the important tasks facing the machine industries sector today." ("On Some Problems in Developing the Machine Industries," pamphlet, p 8)

Enhancing the quality of machine equipment has very important significance for strengthening the country's economic base and accelerating the development of the people's economy.

The great leader has taught that the important thing in enhancing the quality of machine equipment is maintaining well such technical equipment as patterns and forms along with designing well.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also presented the task of automating and modernizing machine production.

The machine industries sector must automate and modernize production to be able to insure the precision of machine equipment, produce many goods with little labor, and successfully carry out the technological revolution so as to equip all sectors of the people's economy with modern technology.

The great leader has taught that the machine industries sector must plan and make efficient automatic machinery and automated equipment, widely introduce automatic flow lines, and vigorously further the production of automation elements, instruments and modern machine equipment.

In addition, in this work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the machine industries sector with the tasks of solidly establishing material bases, producing by itself the cooperative production items which it uses in large quantity, strictly establishing cooperative production discipline, doing well the work of training skilled workers and assisting the metallurgical industries so that the metallurgical industries stand ahead of the machine industries.

The tasks set forth by the great leader, revealed as the most basic problems currently facing the development of the machine industries, form a guiding indicator which must be solidly grasped in the execution of the new long-range plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work "On Some Problems in Developing the Machine Industries" has great theoretical and practical significance in developing our country's machine industries to a high level fitting the new realistic requirements of socialist construction, further strengthening the base of the self-dependent people's economy, and more vigorously advancing socialist construction.

By revealing the direction and way that the machine industries must go in this historic work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brought about a new transformation in the machine industries sector.

Upholding the programmatic instructions of the great leader, our machine workers are demonstrating highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, holding to the law of standard fabrication and improving design work, thereby bringing about epochal progress in improving the quality of machine goods and carrying out the struggle to solidly establish large-size machine tool production bases and large-size machine production bases so as to further complete the internal structure of the machine industries.

The entire working people of the machine industries sector are vigorously carrying out a broad mass-type technical innovation movement to introduce flow lines, automatic lines and integrated processing teams widely into the highly linear machine equipment production processes and increase the utilization proportion of presses and drop forge equipment, and they are bringing about new progress in the struggle to specialize, automate and modernize production in such things as castiron and plating work.

By bringing about a great leap in the production of such machine equipment and plant facilities as large-size machine tools in the machine industries sector, our people's economy has been able to newly remake its face in both technical provision and level of the development of scientific technology and greatly enhance its production potential.

The great leader's work is a militant standard which is bringing about a new transformation in the development of the machine industries to further strengthen the power of chuche industry and vigorously advance the successful execution of the new long-range plan.

The machine industries sector must uphold the militant tasks presented by the great leader in his historic work and bring about a newer revolutionary upsurge.

All machine workers and working people must stoutly arm themselves with the great chuche ideology and more vigorously carry out the "100-day battle" to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a festival of glory under the revolutionary slogan "Let Us Demonstrate More Highly the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-reliance"! so as to produce more and better machine equipment and plant facilities such as large-size machine tools.

At the same time, they must greatly increase the production of the machine equipment required in the extractive industries and the railway and maritime transportation sectors and the agricultural machinery such as tractors and transplanting machines needed for the execution of the rural technological revolution.

All must shiningly carry out the grant program of the second Seven-Year Plan and even more vigorously further socialist construction by thoroughly fulfilling the militant tasks given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for developing the machine industries so as to epochally develop our country's machine industries.

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ECONOMY

BRIEFS

PYONGYANG PARTS PLANT--Workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Tractor and Vehicle Parts Plant are remarkably increasing tractor and vehicle parts production. By scoring technical innovations and applying rational work methods, forging workshop workers at this plant are overfulfilling their daily quotas by 300 percent, and processing workshop workers by 250 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0810 GMT 24 Sep 78 SK]

PUNGNYON MINE--Miners at the Pungnyon Mine, infinitely inspired by the report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the central celebration of the republic's anniversary, are marking new upsurges in their concentrated phosphate ore production. Combatants at the stripping and ore dressing workshops of this mine have greatly contributed to marking an upsurge. Excavator drivers at Pungnyon pit of this mine are overfulfilling their daily quotas by more than 20 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0808 GMT 24 Sep 78 SK]

THERMAL POWER PLANT --Thermal power plants workers of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant have overfulfilled daily goals by actively mobilizing production potential and strengthening struggles for increased production. Workers of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant have fanned the flames of power production increase with the active support of the three revolutions team. Workers of the Chongchongang and Unggi thermal power plants have produced a large amount of electricity by mobilizing all production potential. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 23 Sep 78 SK]

AUTUMN HARVEST--This year our co-op farmers have brought the plenteous crops by successfully tiding over the worst drought ever seen and heavy rains that followed and cultivating crops on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche-based farming method taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The cooperative farmers are pulling their full weight on harvesting to gather in the crops in good time without the loss of a single grain. They have worked out concrete harvesting plans, under which they are hastening maize harvest and reaping rice, too, as soon as it ripens. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 19 Sep 78 SK]

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PYONGYANG SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS RECEIVE AWARD FOR GYMNASTIC DISPLAY

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean on 25 July, page 1, published a Central People's Committee decree dated 22 July awarding Pyongyang senior middle school students the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Award for their performance in the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea"; recipients of the award represented the following senior middle schools:

Central District

Ch'angjon Senior Middle School
Mansudae Senior Middle School

Moranbong District

Chonsung Senior Middle School
Inhung Senior Middle School
Moranbong Senior Middle School
P'yonghwa Senior Middle School
Sonbuk Senior Middle School

Oesong District

Sochang Senior Middle School
Sosong Senior Middle School
Tongan Senior Middle School
Tonghung Girls' School
Yusong Senior Middle School

Potonggang District

Kyonghung Senior Middle School
Potonggang Senior Middle School
Pulgun-Kori 1 Senior Middle School
Pulgun-Kori Senior Middle School
Sinwon Senior Middle School
Taetaryong Senior Middle School

P'yongchon District

Ponghak 1 Senior Middle School
Pongji Senior Middle School
Puksong Senior Middle School
Saemaul Senior Middle School

Songyo District

Changchung Senior Middle School
Namsin Senior Middle School

Sosong District

Changsan Senior Middle School
Namgyo Railroad Technical School
Sangsin Senior Middle School
Sokbong Senior Middle School
Yonmot Senior Middle School

Taedonggang District

Munhung Senior Middle School
Taedonggang Senior Middle School

Taesong District

Yonhung 1 Senior Middle School

Tongdaewon District

Ch'ongnyon Senior Middle School
Saesallim Senior Middle School
Silli Senior Middle School
Sinhung Senior Middle School
Yuldong Senior Middle School

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GEOGRAPHY

'KOREA TODAY' INTRODUCES NORTH KOREAN PROVINCES

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English May, Jun, Jul, Aug 78

[Series: "30 Years Under the Banner of the Republic"]

[May 78 pp 35-39]

[Text] Ryanggang [Yanggang] Province

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the whole country has turned into a people's paradise.

Ryanggang Province, situated in the interior of our country, was known in the past for its being unfit for human habitation and hilly. But now it has also turned into a paradise for the people.

Glorious Revolutionary Battlefield

Ryanggang Province has many old revolutionary battlefields and places associated with revolutionary history. They are the greatest boast of this province and the pride of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Ryanggang Province is a glorious old revolutionary battlefield of our country."

Our people always associate the brilliant immortal revolutionary history of the great leader, who set out on the arduous revolutionary road in his early years, defeated brigandish Japanese imperialism and brought about national liberation, with Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution, as well as with historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution.

Mt. Paekdu-san towers imposingly at the northern tip of the province.

This mountain is the highest and biggest in our country.

There is Lake Chonji, the biggest natural lake in our country, on the top of the mountain.

The Amnok-gang River, the longest river in our country, rises on the southeastern side of the mountain and the Tuman-gang River on the eastern side. These two rivers form the northern border of our country.

Mt. Paekdu-san is very beautiful.

In the wide areas around Mt. Paekdu-san the great leader, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, set up guerrilla bases, and organized and guided the arduous revolutionary struggle, and thus led the national liberation movement of the Korean people centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a great upsurge and brought about national liberation.

There is a small log cabin in a thick Paekdu forest.

In the cabin now kept as it was, the great leader worked out strategies and tactics for national liberation, looking on the Korean map by lamplight.

In the thickly forested Mt. Paekdu-san area there are many revolutionary battlefields and places of revolutionary history such as Dam No. 5, Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong

and Mupo, which are associated with the great leader's immortal revolutionary exploits.

There is limpid and blue Lake Samjiyon in a thick forest on the southeastern side of Mt. Paekdu-san. It is a historic lake on which the great leader stopped for a short rest with the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in May 1939 on its way to the Musan area.

There is a fine holiday home for the working people on the picturesque lake.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung climbed up Mt. Paekdu-san on August 10, 1963 and fondly recollected the days of sacred struggle. Our people erected the "Mt. Paekdu-san Monument" with utmost care to transmit the great leader's immortal exploits to posterity forever on the Changgun-bong Peak of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Besides, there are in Ryanggang Province many old revolutionary battlefields and places associated with revolutionary history.

In Pochonbo, the holy revolutionary place, the KPRA under the personal command of the great leader set fire to the stronghold of the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors and imbued the entire Korean people with the hope of liberation on June 4, 1937. He led the KPRA into the homeland again in May 1939 and fought the Musan area battle, inspiring people with deep faith in victory. Taehongdan and Shinsadong are associated with the battle.

There are also historic places associated with the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader and an indomitable revolutionary fighter; and Pabal-ri in Pungsan County where Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, the great leader's uncle, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an ardent Communist, and his small group of the Korean Revolutionary Army attacked the Japanese imperialist police substation in August 1930, and the Hwangsu tableland in the same county and the Maedok-ryong Pass in Pungso County and other places associated with his revolutionary activities.

Indeed, every tree and grass in Ryanggang Province are associated with the glorious and brilliant immortal exploits of the great leader.

Ryanggang Province is bright with the great leader's immortal exploits.

Ryanggang Province—Richest Timber Area

Ryanggang Province boasts of the highest and widest plateaus and the most jagged mountain ranges in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ryanggang Province is the richest timber area in our country."

Ninety-seven per cent of the province is mountainous.

The timber industry is its leading industry. It accounts for about a half of our log output and one-third of our lumber output.

Since liberation this province has actively afforested mountains for eliminating the evil consequence of deforesting mountains recklessly during the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Even in the hard days of the last Fatherland Liberation War this work was not stopped.

Paekdu forest railway lines were laid and the timber industry bases were enlarged and newly set up.

The Yupyong, Yonam, Rimyongsu, Taepyong and other lumber stations in the province are leading timber industry bases in the country.

True to the teachings of the respected and beloved leader on widely applying the rotational felling method in the timber industry, this province plants trees according to long-term plans and cut them in a planned way.

Modern machinery and equipment are used in all the processes of log production.

This province employs the method of floating timber down the rivers in a big way in its transport.

Modern timber processing factories are to be found in Hyesan, Paekam, Pochon and other places. The lumberjacks work and live happily.

Every lumberjacks' settlement has schools, a hospital, shops and a cinema house and cosy modern dwellings.

The mining industry is also a major industry of the province.

This province, once a virgin land of our country in the mining industry, conducted geological prospecting on a large scale and opened a large number of coal and ore mines. The result is that it has turned into an important mining industry base today. In

particular, this province produces large quantities of valuable nonferrous and non-metallic minerals which are of great significance in the socialist economic construction of the country.

The province has textile, paper making, foodstuffs, daily necessities and other local industries utilizing its rich raw materials. Each county in the province has many local industry factories including foodstuffs and daily necessities factories. These factories are greatly contributing to the betterment of the working people's life.

Model of Highland Agriculture

Agriculture of highland Ryanggang Province originally had nothing to speak of. Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism people in the province cultivated potatoes in mountain plots with hoes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party...has long been emphasizing the necessity of studying and developing agriculture in the plateaus of Ryanggang Province."

The respected and beloved leader indicated the orientation of developing agriculture in Ryanggang Province long ago; at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War he personally established large state crop farms and stock farms in the Paekmu and Pungsan Plateaus and many other places in the province; and he saw that a firm material and technical foundation was laid for developing agriculture after the war. The respected and beloved leader gave on-the-spot guidance many times to farms in the province and wisely led them to produce species adapted to the weather and soil conditions in the province and plant them on the principle of the right crop on the right soil, actively introduce mechanization and establish a scientific farming system suited to the peculiarities of the province to radically develop its agriculture.

State Combined Farm No. 5 is indicative of the striking development of agriculture in Ryanggang Province.

The farm is situated at the northern tip of the province.

In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the great leader sent personally a surveying group composed of scientists to understand the farming and living conditions of the people there and established State

Combined Farm No. 5.

On July 9, 1954, the respected and beloved leader visited the farm. He went straight to Shinhung branch farm without breaking the fatigue of long journey in the drizzling rain, and took a shovel and dug the earth to study the soil of the plateau.

Then he said that they could cultivate crops there and earnestly instructed to set an example in comprehensive farm mechanization.

Today comprehensive mechanization has been introduced on the farm.

The farm has many tractors, lorries, sowing machines and harvesters and even planes are used to spray agricultural chemicals.

Fields have been remade into big standard ones which produce good crops of wheat and potato every year. The farm produces a great abundance of vegetables and fruits and carries on stock breeding in a big way.

The farm's grain output increased 7 times that in the postwar days and meat 15 times and the farmers' average incomes 10 times.

It has a modern starch factory, a meat processing factory, a clothing factory and a food processing factory for the agricultural working people.

Now the working and living conditions of the agricultural working people there are as good as those of the urban inhabitants.

At Popyong Ferry

In Ryanggang Province, a paradise of the people, great changes have taken place also in the fields of education, public health and people's life.

Glorious Popyong is the epitome of Ryanggang Province today.

Popyong is a town with a ferry on the Amnok-gang River in Huchang County of the province.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to northeast China, following the road of revolutionary activities his father took. His father said to him that he should first know well about his country to do a great work for his country and people. Keeping this deep in mind, the great leader crossed the Amnok-gang River through the Popyong ferry in 1923 and made the 1,000-ri journey for learning.

When the respected and beloved leader was cultivating a great will to fight and defeat

the enemy, Japanese imperialism, in the Changdok School at Chilgol, he heard that his father was arrested again by the Japanese imperialists. He made the 1,000-ri journey for national liberation in early 1925 with a firm determination to save his country and people and reached the Popyong ferry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, recalling that time:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' someone had written, and I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and which held our forefathers' graves."

Out of their boundless respect for and loyalty to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people erected with due respect a bronze statue at the Popyong ferry representing him making a firm determination to liberate the country, crossing the Amnok-gang River on the historic day.

It was the dark days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the great leader crossed the ferry. Popyong at the time was an epitome of suffering Korea and a shabby village in the grip of poverty and backwardness.

But now Popyong is a paradise, where people lead a fruitful and happy life.

Local industry factories and cosy modern houses standing along the highroad, modern tall buildings here and there and streets resounding with songs and laughter....This is Popyong today.

The biggest and magnificent building in Popyong is the Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace, a centre for the after-school education of the students there. It contributes to bringing up sons and daugh-

ters of workers and farmers into new-type revolutionaries well prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

There was no primary school at Popyong before liberation. But now it boasts of a fine senior middle school.

There is the modern Kim Hyong Jik People's Hospital which frees the population in Popyong from worries about treatment.

Under the constant concern of the great leader there are now 5 colleges with modern educational facilities and hundreds of schools of all levels in the province.

There are schools everywhere people live, including villages hidden deep among mountains, and all the new generation receive universal 11-year compulsory free education.

There is a school for 11 children in a remote mountain village called Sangsudonggol and a train is running for a small number of school children in Ryonha-ri in Huchang County.

Every county in Ryanggang Province has an average of over 30 medical service establishments including the county people's hospital and the working people live long in good health, enjoying free medical treatment.

Long ago electricity found its way into every village and every house and radio service was introduced. And now people live a cultured life, televiewing.

Buses are running to villages over the mountains and water service is rendered to every house.

The population of Ryanggang Province have nothing to envy in their life.

The determination made by the great leader at the historic Popyong ferry has now come true and the people live the happiest life.

Brighter is the future of Ryanggang Province advancing along the glorious road pointed out by the great leader.

[Jun 78 pp 54-58]

[Text] South Hamgyong Province

South Hamgyong Province is situated in the southern part of our northeastern coastal area. It covers an area of 17,500 square kilometres.

The province's plains are spread along the coastline and high and steep mountain ranges run in the northern section.

The northeastern and western areas are rich in underground resources.

With chemical, engineering, mining and other modern industries, fishing industry, and developed agriculture, the province shows vividly the might of our independent national economy.

That Is Socialist View

Hamhung, the provincial capital, is situated on the lower Songchon-gang River, on the Hamhung Bay in Korea's East Sea.

Hamhung inhabited by hundreds of thousands of people is a modern industrial city, which rose from the ruins wrought by the US imperialists during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

A bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected with due respect stands on the Tonghung-san Hill and there is the "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" in the centre of the city.

The city boasts of scientific research institutes, theatre, cinemas, libraries and many other cultural institutions and schools of various levels. High streets are lined with multi-storeyed apartment houses for the working people.

There are the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other big chemical factories and the Ryongsong Machine Factory at the mouth of the Songchon-gang River, in the outskirts of the

city, and light industry factories such as woolen textile mill, cornstarch mill and knitwear factory in the city.

The well-known Soho Fishery Station can be reached after some 40 minutes' drive from the centre of the city.

Spread south of the city is the wide Hamju Plain abundantly fed by the Songchon-gang River and modern farm houses stand in rows among fruit trees on the sunny hillside, presenting a lovely rural landscape.

In September 1962 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Hamhung and climbed the Tonghung-san Hill, where he, overlooking the view of the city spread out like a picture before him, said: That is precisely the socialist view.

Strong Juche Industry

The great leader visited South Hamgyong Province in April 1946, the year following liberation, and guided the working people in the province in their struggle to build a new country, rich and strong. Since then he has visited the province many times in different periods and stages of the revolution and construction and indicated the orientation and methods of its development, and looked after their life with fatherly affection.

All miraculous changes in the province are entirely attributable to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex built on the Ryonghung Plain once overgrown with weeds is a result of his careful guidance and profound solicitude. He taught everything from research work to the construction of the factory and secured everything needed for it.

South Hamgyong Province is now a base of chemical industry producing vinalon, fertilizers, carbide, agricultural chemicals, synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, dyestuff and other basic chemicals.

The Ryongsong Machine Factory which produced only simple spare parts in the past is now manufacturing 18-metre turning lathes and high-pressure air blowers and many kinds of ordered equipment for fac-

tories and enterprises in different branches of the national economy in the province and other places of the country. It turned out an 8-metre turning lathe in 1958 and then a 3,000-ton press and a 6,000-ton press. With the Second Seven-Year Plan started it set up a workshop specializing in the manufacture of large-sized machine tools.

The province boasts of many coal and ore mines including the Komdok Mine, one of our leading mines, and the Ryongyang Mine and the Kowon Coal Mine, of a shipyard, and of mighty power bases.

With heavy industry, light industry has rapidly developed in the province. The local industry accounts for 80 per cent of the province's output of consumer goods. The province produces only in 3 days the same amount of consumer goods as were put out in a pre-liberation year.

Pukchong Apple

In 1957, twenty-odd years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Ryongjon-ri, a small village in Pukchong County, and started a new history of fruit cultivation in terraced orchards. And in April 1961, he called the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in Pukchong County and instructed to create orchards in an all-people movement.

In the course of carrying out his instruction, South Hamgyong Province made great progress in fruit growing.

Pukchong County reaps rich harvest every year from over 2,000 *chongbo* of orchards.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The merit of the people in Pukchong lies precisely in the fact that they have put good orchards on the hillsides unsuited to other crops. By using such slopes, they have laid out splendid terraced orchards."

The Pukchong people created terraced orchards on slopes of 20 to 45 degrees unsuited to other crops and planted right fruit trees suited to the local climate and soil, and harvest fresh fruits including apples without letup from spring to late autumn.

The experiences of Pukchong County were spread throughout the province and all counties in the province planted orchards and the whole country followed its example.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader South Hamgyong Province came to have diversified agriculture with stable grain and fruit farming, stock-breeding, sericulture and so on.

A great number of tractors, lorries and tractor-drawn farm machines are working in farms of the province and agriculture is being modernized and industrialized.

Grain production is increasing every year.

Fishing in Sinpo

South Hamgyong Province has many fishery stations ranking among the biggest ones in our country and scores of small and middle fishery cooperatives.

The Sinpo Fishery Station, one of our dependable pelagic fishing bases, has factory-mother ships of 10,000-ton class or more and other big vessels.

It has developed medium- and small-scale fisheries and improved their technical equipment.

As a result, its fish catch is increasing every year.

Sinpo's fish catch in 1976 was as much as that of the province immediately following liberation.

South Hamgyong Province including Sinpo catches more than 100 kinds of fish and

the Sinpo Fish Cannery and processing workshops of fishery stations produce over 500 kinds of processed fish, which are sent to the whole country and exported to foreign countries.

This Is Not Rare in Korea

Seventeen years ago medical workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital saved a child placed by a serious burn on the brink of death, transplanting their flesh and transfusing their blood.

This is not rare in Korea. All our medical workers and working people regard this as a matter of course under our socialist system where man is most valued.

Such fine medics trained under the tender care of the fatherly leader are to be found everywhere people live from cities to mountain villages.

The province has many hospitals including the Hamhung Medical College Hospital, and rural clinics have all turned into hospitals. All people fully enjoy free medical treatment.

The province has many colleges including the Chemical Industry College and Hydraulic Engineering College and hundreds of schools of various levels.

Under the brilliant rays of "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader our new generation are growing up to be genuine Juche-type revolutionaries, receiving benefits of universal 11-year compulsory education, universal free education.

Worker-students get education at factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools.

The people in South Hamgyong Province, like those in other provinces, get free medical care and free education and don't pay taxes.

There are scores of rest homes, camping stations and sanatoriums on the scenic coast and in other places, at which the working

people have free accommodation at state expenses.

The working people are living a perfectly happy life everywhere in South Hamgyong Province which is prospering, fully demonstrating the might of the independent national economy.

[Jul 78 pp 56-60]

[Text] South Pyongan Province

Situated in the centre of northwestern region of our country, South Pyongan Province hems in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution.

This province abuts on North Pyongan, Chagang, South Hamgyong, Kangwon, and North and South Hwanghae Provinces and its west faces the West Sea of Korea.

It covers about one-tenth of the northern half of the Republic. It rises high in the northeastern region and gradually falls towards the coastal region. Compared with other provinces, this province boasts many rivers, each extending more than 100 kilometres, including the Taedong-gang and Chongchon-gang Rivers.

It abounds in underground resources as well.

Its capital Pyongsong is a modern scientific and cultural city newly built in the era of the Workers' Party. In old times it had remained a desolate place called Sainjang.

South Pyongan Province too, like all other provinces of our country, has brought about marked changes in politics, the economy, culture, people's life and all other domains in the past 30-odd years under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A Land of Glory

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who returned home in triumph after liberation, first visited the Kangson Steel Works to show the way of the liberated fatherland to the workers there without dropping in at Mangyongdae, his longed-for native place which was within calling distance. This works (today's Kangson Steel Complex) is in South Pyongan Province.

It is the home of the Chollima Movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The original meaning of the word Chollima is a steed that can cover a thousand *ri* a day, and the term has been used from the time of our remote ancestors to symbolize rapid progress. Conforming to the national sentiments and predilections of our people, the Chollima Movement expresses their desire to charge ahead at the speed of this steed as is required by the law of socialist economic development."

On December 28, 1956, a trying, complex period when the enemy within and without manoeuvred to impede the advancement of our revolution, the great leader visited the Kangson Steel Works again through a raging snowstorm. He told the workers about the difficult situation of our country, the demand of our revolution and the Party's determination. Stressing that those who should prove the validity of the Party line and policies were none other than the workers, he explored reserves for increased production together with them.

Greatly inspired by his earnest words they turned out 120,000 tons of steel billet with a blooming mill whose rated capacity had been regarded as 60,000 tons. This sparked off a great upsurge of socialist construction and the great Chollima Movement in our country. Kangson has thus become the "home of Chollima."

Chongsan-ri as the birthplace of the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is also in Taean city of South Pyongan Province.

In February 1960 the great leader called at Chongsan-ri, once an unknown rural village, and gave on-the-spot guidance, staying there for 15 days. In this course he created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the correctest thought and method for mass guidance under socialism.

The original Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system were also initiated by the respected and beloved leader during his on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant and Sukchon County, both in the province.

South Pyongan Province has many other places marked with footprints of the respected and beloved leader. After liberation, in the

autumn of 1947, he made a visit to Unha-ri of Yangdok County, out-of-the-way mountain village, to show the people in mountain regions the way to live in plenty. In May 1952, the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the destiny of the country, he went among the peasants in the Wonhwa village of Sunan County (today's Wonhwar-ri, Pyongwon County), to show the way to agricultural cooperation.

Indeed, South Pyongan Province is a land of glory with proud records of transformation and creation, a land where took place the great events of weighty significance in our people's struggle to build a new society, a new life.

In the Spirit of Self-reliance

Before liberation South Pyongan Province had a very weak economy.

Due to the colonial predatory policy of Japanese imperialism its economy was backward and lopsided as in other regions of the country.

Even it was completely destroyed during the three-year Korean war forced by the US imperialists.

Today it has turned into a leading powerful heavy industrial base.

In 1958 our country was in needy circumstances.

In October that year the great leader called at the Kiyang Farm Machine Plant, the predecessor of the Kumsong Tractor Factory, and gave the workers there the task of turning out tractors boldly by their own efforts.

None of them had ever produced a tractor, nor was there the blueprint of it. The factory had only a few lathes and drilling machines.

But they were afire with a resolve to carry out the task assigned by the great leader. They took a tractor apart and started modelling after its accessories in the spirit of self-reliance.

After a trying struggle the first "Chollima" tractor appeared in one month.

Just around that time the first "Sungri" lorry was produced in the Sungri Automobile Combine of this province.

The factory which made the first tractor, hammering and filing iron, has now been

converted into a modern combine producing tens of thousands of tractors in a year.

The automobile combine, the maker of the first lorry, is now mass-producing "Chaju," "Konsol" and other heavy-duty lorries.

This province boasts many other factories and enterprises including the Suncheon Cement Factory, a new building-materials giant using domestic raw materials and fuel, and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant demonstrating the might of our Juche power industry.

Favoured with the Combined Anju Coal Mine and many other ore and coal mines, this province holds an important place in the mining industry, too.

Besides, such powerful heavy industrial bases as the Taean Heavy Machine Factory, Taedong-gang Power Plant, and Chongchong-gang Thermal Power Plant are now springing up in the province. Light and local industries have made remarkable progress alongside heavy industry in the province.

Water Flows Over Waterless Paddies

The Yoldusamcholli Plain, one of the country's major granaries, is rolling as far as the eye can see.

But, under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the peasants there transplanted rice seedlings by digging holes for the lack of water. A 5-day drought was enough to kill rice plants and a short spell of heavy rain to flood the whole plain.

This, however, is an old story. Now the vast Yoldusamcholli Plain covering Anju, Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon Counties is drawing living water from the large-scale Pyongnam Irrigation System whose channels fan out in all directions. The cooperative farmers there farm their irrigated paddies joyfully by dint of machines and chemicals.

In addition to the Pyongnam Irrigation System, the province has another big Kiyang Irrigation System watering the vast fields of Taedong, Kangso, Chungsan, Ryonggang and Nampo.

The irrigated farmland of the province has been further expanded recently thanks to active measures to use ground water and irrigate terraced fields.

This has turned South Pyongan Province into a country's major granary which yields a rich and stable harvest in whatever drought and flood.

The province has attained a leaping advance in stockbreeding and fruit-growing, too.

Many Cities Mushroom

The ever-changing appearance of South Pyongan Province can be found also in the construction of many new cities including its capital Pyongsong.

One of them is Anju, a modern industrial and cultural city.

It is built gorgeously and grandly in harmony with its hilly terrain.

In the centre of the city stands a department store with a floor space of 4,000 square metres. Around it rise blocks upon blocks of 6-15-storied apartment houses along with modern school and public buildings.

Against old castle-walls there lies the 150,000-square-metre-wide Chilsong Park with a lotus pond. It draws many working people.

The magnificent Anju Theatre rises high on the top of a picturesque hill near the lotus pond. On high and low hills stand modern buildings such as an international hotel and a hospital to add to the harmony of the city looks.

One can hardly find any trace of its old looks. All citizens including workers are enjoying a happy life, provided with all necessary conditions. This city was built in a matter of one year.

Nampo city located at the mouth of the Taedong-gang River has also completely changed its looks after liberation. Grand Taean city and Tokchon town too have been newly built.

The countryside has also changed beyond recognition.

A few years ago more than 1,000 peasant families in Ryongrim-ri of Mundok County situated in the middle of the Yoldusamcholli Plain moved into new houses all at once. Bristling with two or three-storied modern dwellings, schools, a house of culture and

public service establishments, Ryongrim-ri resembles a town. It is literally a "town of agricultural working people." Such towns have been built also in Changdong-ri of Sukchon County, Munhung-ri of Kangdong County and many other places. All people in ever-changing South Pyongan Province work and live happily as in other provinces of our country.

Under the wise guidance and warm solicitude of the great leader South Pyongan Province will further prosper in the future.

Li Ryong Su

[Aug 78 pp 68-72]

[Text] Kangwon Province

Kangwon Province was bisected by the US imperialist occupation of south Korea after liberation. It is situated in the east of central Korea. Now the province in the north borders on South Hamgyong, South Pyongan and North Hwanghae Provinces and Kaesong City and faces Korea's East Sea on the east and the Military Demarcation Line on the south.

The Taebaeksan Range, the backbone of our country, runs south in the east of the province and the Masikryong and Ahobiryong Ranges stretch to the west.

Its capital is Wonsan, a beautiful modern port city and cultural recreation centre.

Hero-Province

This province has an undying history that the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and people heroically fought the US imperialist aggressors during the great Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

It was a forefront throughout the war.

In April 1951, when the country was undergoing severe trials the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Ryongpo-ri, Pungsan sub-county, Munchon County of the province (today's Ryongpo-ri, Popdong County) through the

raging war flames, prepared new operations to wipe out the US imperialist aggressors and commanded the army on the front in person.

After that a new turn took place on the front. Active mountain warfare and coast defence warfare were waged in the eastern sector of the front in the province, relying on such impregnable fortified tunnels as the war history of the world had never known.

Our People's Army men and officers displayed a mass heroism in many battles including battles on Height 1211, Height 351 and on Mt. Wolbi-san in order to faithfully carry out the order of the respected and beloved leader, their Supreme Commander: "Don't yield even an inch of land to the enemy!"

The enemy attacked Height 1211, showering it with 30,000 to 40,000 shells and bombs daily and pulverizing rocks. But its hero-defenders displayed unexcelled heroism and defended it with honour. They killed or captur-

ed more than 29,000 men of the enemy in the battle which lasted over one month. Having suffered defeat after defeat, the enemy called Height 1211 "Heartbreak Ridge" because he was heartbroken whenever he looked at it and named the ravine below it "Punch Bowl" as no one emerged alive from it.

Our brave People's Army men also fought heroic battles, laying down their lives, on Ryo-do Island and Kalma Peninsula and did not allow even a single enemy to land on our soil.

The people in the province too fought heroically, sharing life and death with servicemen, for the victory in the war, ensuring war-time transportation, supporting the front and increasing the production of provisions. People, women in particular, in Namgang village, Soksa-ri, Ipo-ri and other areas near the front restored or repaired at night the roads and bridges destroyed by flood and the enemy bombing and participated in making ghats including the Onjongryong and Cholryong Passes. They took ammunition and food to the hard fighting combatants in the heights and carried wounded soldiers to hospitals in the rear amid a hail of shells and bullets.

In the period of the temporary strategic retreat, people organized themselves into guerrilla detachments and wiped out enemies in large numbers at different places.

Kangwon Province is a proud and glorious land steeped in blood shed by the hero-soldiers of the People's Army and people at the front and in the rear during the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Shaking Off Backwardness of Yesterday

In the pre-liberation years under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, Kangwon Province was very backward. Feudal agriculture held sway and there was colonial industry in some areas.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, however, it completely got rid of the backwardness of yesterday and has brought about a radical change in the economy for 30-odd years since liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In distributing the country's productive forces our Party and the Government of the Republic followed the principle of bringing factories and other enterprises closer to the sources of raw materials and the consumer areas, of guaranteeing the balanced development of different branches of the national economy and all regions of the country, and rapidly narrowing the difference between town and country."

This province has a strong independent and modern nonferrous metallurgical industry including the Munpyong Refinery and has rare metal plants.

Its engineering industry has been created after liberation. Before liberation it could not even produce farm implements properly. But it is now turning out 60-ton heavy-duty waggons, oil cars, buses, tractors, vessels, motors and various precision machines.

It is also one of our major building-materials production bases. The Chonnaeri Cement Factory produces large quantities of good cement, using raw materials and fuel abundant around it. The province also puts out tiles, sanitary ceramics and bricks.

After liberation it rapidly developed the mining industry by actively conducting the geological survey of underground resources with rich deposits.

It boasts of many modern local industry factories using its own raw materials.

It witnessed great progress in agriculture too.

After liberation it energetically carried out irrigation work and grand nature-remaking projects. As a result, paddy fields markedly increased in the province including the Anbyon, Tongchon and Cholwon Plains and the Pyonggang Plateau. The Anbyon Plain is one of major grain producers on the east coast of Korea.

Peasants do farming easily and joyfully with the help of tractors and fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals. Not only fields in plain areas but also terraced fields are fully irrigated, increasing agricultural production every year.

Stockbreeding is developing as well.

The province produces a great abundance of fruits such as apple, pear, peach, persimmon and so on.

Persimmon had been considered to grow only in southern Korea from old times. After liberation, however, according to the great plan of the fatherly leader to make our people eat more sweet fruits, persimmon orchards have been created in many places including the Chonsam village, Anbyon County.

The dense bamboo forests which could be seen only in southern Korea before liberation have appeared in different places according to the far-reaching plan of the great leader to make our country more beautiful.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fishing industry is very important in the development of the economy in Kangwon Province."

The sea off the province with its coastline some 130 kilometres long is very rich in marine resources—more than 600 kinds of fishes, seaweeds and shellfishes in all.

This province has many modern fishery stations and seaculture farms in Wonsan and other places and numerous small and middle fishing grounds.

Many kinds of fishes are raised in Lakes Sijung-ho and Tongjong-ho and other natural lakes and reservoirs.

Bus traffic was opened long ago in the countryside and buses run even to remote mountain villages including Hoebok Village

at the foot of a ridge called "small village" 32 kilometres away from Chonnae town. Bus service is rendered to six school children every day.

The province has hundreds of schools at all levels including ten-odd colleges such as agricultural college, economy institute, fisheries college, medical college, normal college and so on. It had only two hospitals before liberation. But now every farm village, to say nothing of county, has a hospital.

Scenic Spots Everywhere

Kangwon Province is bounded by the beautiful East Sea of Korea and mountainous. So you can find scenic spots everywhere you go—peaks, gullies and cliffs weathered into fantastic forms, waterfalls and so forth.

Mt. Kumgang-san in the Taebaeksan Range is the pride of the province. A foreign noble once said: "I shall have nothing to regret if I die after seeing Mt. Kumgang-san."

Numberless peaks and gullies of fantastic rocks and stones of diverse forms and figures, crystal-clear water, waterfalls including the Kuryong Falls and ponds, thick forests and various kinds of plants find themselves in splendid ensemble and lend ideal mountain and valley beauty to Nae-Kumgang (Inner Kumgang) and Oe-Kumgang (Outer Kumgang) of Mt. Kumgang-san. Hae-Kumgang (Sea Kumgang), together with the East Sea, presents a superb beauty. Lake Samil-po in Oe-Kumgang and Chong-sok-jong in Hae-Kumgang are noted scenic spots of our country.

Songdowon in Wonsan, the provincial capital city, is also a famous seaside scenic spot. There the sea water is placid and clear as islands and islets block waves from the East Sea. Covered with sand, pine trees, wild roses and other flowers, it is picturesque.

Sambang-hyop Valley in Sepo County is also lovely. It is a narrow and long valley between two stretches of mountains more than 1,000 metres high.

Many falls including the Sambang and Koum Falls, along with diverse plants, lend a perfect beauty to it. Sambang mineral water is also famous.

The province also boasts of many scenic spots including the Sijung-ho Lake side in Tongchon County and the valley in Kosan County where there is the Sokwangsa Temple.

Under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader all scenic places in the province have turned into ideal pleasure resorts for the working people after liberation. There have appeared modern holiday homes and sanatoria in different places.

Mt. Kumgang-san and Songdowon are widely known as international recreation centres. There is a Juvenile Corps members' camping station in Songdowon.

Kangwon Province abounds in historic relics and remains showing the talents of our ancestors.

This scenic province is prospering daily as a paradise for the people under the brilliant guidance of the great leader.

KOREANS IN JAPAN

HAN TOK-SU'S DPRK TRIP, KIM CHUNG-NIN'S REAPPEARANCE ALLEGEDLY RELATED

Tokyo THE TONG IL-ILBO in Japanese 2 Sep 78 p 5

[Article: "Chairman Han Tok-su and His Party To Visit North Korea"]

[Text] As leader of the Chosen Soren [General Federation of Korean Residents Residing in Japan] congratulatory delegation to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] on 9 September, Chairman Han Tok-su and his party depart Tokyo on 2 [September] for Pyongyang. According to sources close to Chosen Soren, Chairman Han, who feared that North Korean authorities would hold him responsible for such things as slackened operations [since his last trip to DPRK], has been reluctant to go to Pyongyang. For this reason, it is well known that even in cases where he himself should have gone to Pyongyang, he pussyfooted around by sending his vice chairmen to Pyongyang. He, however, has now abandoned his "dilly-dallying and will visit Pyongyang--and the reason for this sudden change in attitude is arousing interest at home and abroad.

The upcoming visit to Pyongyang by Chairman Han Tok-su and his party was decided in mid-August. Needless to say, this came about after there were firm instructions from the North Korean authorities. According to the above-mentioned, Chairman Han Tok-su has long been reluctant to visit Pyongyang. Even when he went to North Korea as a leader of the Chosen Soren congratulatory delegation on the occasion of the founding of the DPRK in September 1975, he is said to have schemed even to the very end to avoid going to Pyongyang.

There are many reasons for Chairman Han Tok-su's reluctance to go to Pyongyang. This time again, he has been unable to produce even a single organizational accomplishment which he had promised to carry out at the time he visited North Korea in 1975--such as obstructing the "grave visiting program," which is being promoted by South Korea. Besides this, he has also [failed] in the areas of organizational, educational and financial operations.

Speaking of the organizational problem, one only needs to look at the number of persons mobilized for last August's general meeting that commemorated the 33rd anniversary of "the 15 August Liberation Day." Present at the central general meeting were about 2,500 participants, which is half the number mobilized by the Mindan [pro-South Koreans living in Japan]. At the large regional headquarters, such as Psaka and Yokohama, the [number] of people mobilized was so low that "unification meetings" could not be held.

Even a financial problem is no exception. When Kim Sang-il, a guidance functionary of the Taehung Trading firm, and his party arrived in Japan, they even made a thorough investigation of the slackened activity of the "500 million yen donation of loyalty" and forced organ letters to run out of stock in order to somehow justify the [figure]. Under such circumstance, even if Chairman Han did go to Pyongyang, at best he would be severely cross-examined by the North Korean authorities and held responsible for [his failures]. In some sense, the rumor that Chairman Han avoided going to Pyongyang was perhaps natural.

The confusion in the power stratum within the North Korean regime which has been prevalent since last year, however, was "advantageous" to Chairman Han. This is related to the reappearance and increased authority given to Kim Chung-nin, who for a while was said to have been held responsible for the failures in the areas of anti-South Korean and anti-Japanese operations. According to the sources mentioned earlier, he is the man closest to Chairman Han Tok-su. His reappearance and increased authority will inevitably place Chairman Han in a favorable light, and it is unlikely that the shrewd Chairman Han will overlook this aspect. It is against this background that the sudden change in Chairman Han's attitude said to have occurred.

Notwithstanding the events mentioned above, when Chairman Han visits North Korea, it is expected that North Korea authorities will pressure Chosen Soren to carry out the following instructions: 1. to strengthen the role of Chosen Soren to bring about a successful [outcome] of the "Second World Conference for the Unification of Korea" to be held in Tokyo in November; 2. further prevent Mindan from promoting "grave visits" to South Korea by Chosen Soren members.

In reality, however, although the North Korean authorities did establish pro-North Korean organizations composed of Japanese people, such as the "International Chuche Ideology Study Groups," which were organized entirely through North Korean funding to bring about a successful up-coming November unification conference, people do not show up, and these organizations are, in fact, being driven into a situation where "the shop is open but there are no customers." Also, the pro-North Japanese organizations have gone downhill to such an extent that the "Nikkan Rentai Kaigi [Japan-South Korea Joint Conference]" (Shin Aochi, a representative), which had been conducting activities to criticize South Korea for the past several years, had to disband only few days ago.

The grave-visitation campaign, on the other hand, could not be prevented, but is spreading rapidly among Chosen Soren members. Since last year, one after another of Chosen Soren's important cadres in urban and rural prefectural organizations began visiting South Korea. Vice Chairman Kim Chong-tal of the Fukuoka Shokokai [Fukuoka Commercial and Industrial Committee] and Sŏ Ch'ae-won of the Hiroshima Shokokai are some of the typical examples.

One may say that these facts not only indicate that the instruction to "prevent grave visiting movement" that Chairman Han received from the North Korean authorities on his visit to Pyongyang in September 1975 has been cancelled, but also confirm that even if this kind of activity is promoted, there will be no hope of success in the future.

This trip to Pyongyang is to make the most of Chairman Han's favorable situation, which was brought about by the confusion within the North Korean regime, and what is at least certain is that, for Chairman Han, it is a trip laden with many responsibilities.

The members of the delegation for the upcoming visit to North Korea are as follows:

1. Han Tok-su (Chairman, Central Committee, leader of the delegation)
2. Hŏ Nam-ki (Chairman, League of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan)
3. Kang Kun-cho (Chairman, Auditing Committee)
4. O Hyong-chin (Chief, Office of Special Assistants to the Chairman)
5. Chŏng So-su (Chairman, Aichi Prefectural Headquarters)
6. Yi Si-ku (Vice President, Korean University)
7. Yu Chong-mun (Vice Chairman, Commerce and Industry Federation)
8. Pak In-sun (Vice chairman, Central Committee, "Women's Alliance")
9. Yi Hae-ch'ol (Attending physician)
10. Han Chŏng-suk (Staff, General Affairs Bureau)

CSO: 4105

DPRK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RICE EXPORTS

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Jun 78 pp 45-47

[Dialog with Director of the Cereals Export Department of the Korean Foodstuffs Export and Import Firm: "Nation's Granary Is Filled With Rice"]

[Text]

Sometime ago our reporter met Director of the Cereals Export Department of the Korean Foodstuffs Export and Import Firm and had a talk with him over the export of provisions from our country. Here is their dialogue.

Reporter: Our country exports a large amount of provisions to many countries of the world, doesn't it?

Director: Yes. This year it will export 500,000 tons of rice and tens of thousands of tons of maize. A bulk of rice goes to Southeast Asia. We shipped 300,000 tons of rice to Indonesia alone between 1974-76. We are going to export 200,000 tons of rice to this country this year. We are also exporting a large amount of provisions to faraway Africa, Near and Middle East, and Europe, besides socialist countries.

Reporter: Then, we can safely say that our country has now become a rice exporter.

Director: You are right. From old times it has been said that a man lives well when he has filled his rice granary. Now the granaries are filled with rice everywhere in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our country attained self-sufficiency in food long ago and has laid up a great res-

erve of food, particularly thanks to the excellent crops we have gathered over the past few years."

As you know, already in 1948 the northern half of the Republic was converted from a food-deficient area into one with food enough and to spare, exceeding by 10.4 per cent the peak level of grain output at the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In the period of peaceful construction after liberation our country exported over 100,000 tons of provisions.

Reporter: Where did it export them at that time?

Director: Mostly to socialist countries. In a little over five months in 1950 till the outbreak of the war, we exported 20,000 tons of rice, 10,000 tons of maize and 7,000 tons of starch to socialist countries.

In the postwar period the war wounds were rapidly healed and the material and technical foundations of agriculture fortified to bring about a steady growth of grain output. As a result, the amount of rice export increased remarkably. Our country started exporting 100,000 tons of rice from 1972 and 200,000 tons from 1974. In the past we had exported rice only to socialist countries. But now our rice makes inroads into a number of countries in Southeast Asia, Europe, Near and Middle East and Africa.

Reporter: Our bumper crops have not only increased the amount of our rice export but extended the scope of our foreign markets.

Director: So it is. Many capitalist countries have repeated a crop failure in the recent years owing to severe drought and flood damages. They are now suffering terrible "agricultural crisis" and "food crisis." In contrast, our country is attaining a leaping growth in agricultural production every year in spite of the inclemency of the weather. It turned out over 7 million tons of grain in 1974, 700,000-odd tons more in 1975 than the previous year, over 8 million tons in 1976, and 8.5 million tons in 1977 or 4.5 times as much grain as produced right after liberation.

This success results from the wise guidance of the great leader and clearly manifests the validity of our Party's agricultural policy and the great vitality of the Juche-based farming methods.

Reporter: It is really astonishing that the northern half of the Republic where mountains make up some 80 per cent of its territory is reaping big harvests every year despite adverse weather in the recent years.

Director: As you may know well as a reporter who would frequent the countryside, the policy outlined in the great leader's rural theses is being successfully implemented in our countryside.

The rural technical revolution whose main content is irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization has made brisk headway. As a result, paddy irrigation was completed long ago and nonpaddy one is nearing completion even in mountainous areas.

Electricity has reached all rural villages. With the forceful progress of comprehensive mechanization, the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land has increased to six in the plain areas, and five in the in-between and mountain areas. The sort and scope of farm work done by machines show a steady growth. In particular,

our agriculture is on a very high level of chemicalization. The amount of application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* stands at 1.3 tons in rice cultivation and 1.2 tons in maize cultivation. And a huge amount of insecticides and herbicides are supplied every year. Besides, the intensive farming

method is applied and the results of the intensified biological research widely introduced into agricultural production.

Since our agriculture is placed on firm, stable foundations of production and farming is done scientifically and technically by the Juche-oriented method, it is nothing strange that our country gathers bountiful crops every year.

Reporter: But in south Korea contiguous to the north, every year witnesses a crop failure due to the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. There the people's wrath is surging high because of the famine which is stalking the whole land.

Director: By the way, the originally devastated countryside of south Korea has suffered serious natural calamities in the recent years. This has further tightened the strain on the food supply. Even according to the doctored figures of the puppet clique, in 1976 the amount of the autumn grain output in south Korea dropped by one million tons over 1972. Last year the grain production was 1.8 million tons less than the normal crop.

Under such situation the puppet clique annually imported one-third of the consumption food from foreign countries. But they are now unable to do it properly because of the worldwide food crisis and the depletion of foreign currency. The food shortage is really critical there.

The south Korean puppets are now out to plunder food at random to stuff their own bellies. They are least concerned about the hunger-stricken people.

Even a south Korean paper wrote that south Korean peasants "wear sullen looks at the gloomy thought of surviving the torture of starvation."

Reporter: There is all the difference between the agriculture of the northern half where the people are masters of the country and that of south Korea which has been reduced to a colony of US imperialism.

Director: It is true. The world people admire Korea which gathers rich crops every year under the wise guidance of the great leader.

An Indonesian trading worker said: "Your country reaps a rich harvest every year because it enjoys the leadership of great President Kim Il Sung and has a diligent

people. As a rice dealer I visited your country on two occasions and each time I witnessed you were gathering bumper crops. I sincerely congratulate you on this success."

Reporter: Our countryside is nice at present. But its look will further change when the Second Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled.

Director: You are right. The great leader has set forth a huge task of producing 8.8 million tons of grain this year and occupying the height of 10 million tons during the new prospective plan. Our agricultural working people had wrought ceaseless innovations in agricultural production in the past. They will surely hit the target of grain output fixed by the leader. Then, we will put more rice into foreign markets.

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SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

DPRK VICE ADMIRAL ON 25th ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN WAR

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 25 Jul 78 p 2

/Article by Kim Song-kuk, Vice Admiral, KPA: "The U.S. Imperialists Must Not Forget the Lesson of History and Must Get Out of Korea At Once"/

/Text/ Today our people and youth are celebrating in a meaningful way the 25th anniversary of the victory of the great fatherland liberation war in an awesome atmosphere in which the entire country is pursuing with abandon the "100 Day Battle" to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a great festival.

To mark this day, our people and youth are tendering their utmost reverence to the respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-sung, the hero of construction, the ever victorious paragon of steel who brought the great fatherland liberation war to shining victory. While commemorating this day, our people and youth are also firmly resolving to steadfastly protect and defend the socialist system from any aggression whatever on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and to bring about the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-sung, taught as follows:

"The fatherland liberation war waged by our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people. In this great struggle, our people fought with a single determination and unity under the correct leadership of the party and the government of the republic. They were thereby able to withstand the harsh trials of war and win a historic victory by inflicting an ignominious defeat on U.S. imperialism and its lackeys." (Kim Il-sung Selected Works, Vol 5, p 147)

This war of 3 years duration which the U.S. imperialists inflicted upon us was a decisive battle which determined whether we would maintain the

independence of the fatherland and the honor of the nation or whether we would once again become colonial slaves of imperialism. It was a just war against the massive forces of over two million men including the aggressive forces of 16 nations and the South Korean puppet army which possessed numerous modern materiel and means of warfare.

The U.S. imperialists who had woven their sordid history with aggression and plunder, stupidly plotted to eliminate our republic which it would sweep away in its infancy and they employed most evil and savage means and methods unprecedented in the history of warfare.

Our people and the KPA, however, rallied tightly around the great military strategist and ever victorious paragon of steel, the respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, deliberately threw themselves into the holy war to annihilate the enemy, displayed incomparable bravery and mass heroism, dealt the enemy an annihilating blow and achieved shining victory.

In the ominous period of the fatherland liberation war in which our country and people faced a somber ordeal, the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, took upon himself all the heavy responsibility of the front and rear lines and summoned all the people and the KPA to the sacred war to crush and wipe out the aggressors and defend the country and nation.

The great leader presented superb military strategy and operational methodology at every stage of the war and brought our people and the KPA along the road to victory through his chuche-style methods of warfare and his extraordinary military command skills.

Upholding the great leader's superb strategic line, the KPA fighters rushed out to the field of decision, loudly singing the "Song of General Kim Il-song" for the country and the people, like the members of the Korean people's revolutionary army who had been endlessly loyal to the great leader in the past, sacrificed their youth and their lives to fight to the death and wrought heroic exploits in every fierce battle.

The people in the rear, as well, vigorously carried on wartime production with the ardor of warriors fighting on a hill in the midst of a sea of fire under continuous savage bombing and shelling of the enemy, sent weapons, powder and materiel to the hill of battle in a timely manner and took weapons in their hands and bravely fought shoulder to shoulder with the KPA.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, our people and the soldiers of the KPA bravely overcame the harsh tribulations of war, finally toppled the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, dispelled the myth of their "powerfulness" and seized a great victory which would henceforth shine in the annals of the fatherland.

The historic victory of our people in the fatherland liberation war was the shining victory of the chuche-style military ideology and the original strategy and tactics which the great leader created and his superb military command skills. It was a clear demonstration of the invincible political and ideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of our people and the KPA who rallied closely around the leader and a powerful show of invincible strength of the people who took their fate in their own hands and launched into the cause of justice.

By seizing a great victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people honorably protected the autonomy of the country and the prestige of the nation from the encroachment of the imperialists and unfolded the beginning of the downfall of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism.

Our people's victory in the fatherland liberation war clearly showed the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world that U.S. imperialism was by no means invincible but that they could fight against them and win and they opened up a new stage in the national liberation struggle and the anti-imperialism and anti-U.S. struggle.

By seizing a historic victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people and the KPA who accepted the wise leadership of the great leader widely demonstrated to the whole world that they were invincible and clearly showed that a people who took up weapons in their hands and fought for the freedom and independence of the country can conquer any enemy whatever.

Twenty-five years have already elapsed since our people won victory in the fatherland liberation war.

But our country is not yet reunified.

Reunification of the divided country is the steadfast demand of our nation and the supreme task of the nation which cannot be postponed a moment longer.

In the past, our party and the government of the republic laid out numerous very reasonable, fair and just lines following the line of independent peaceful reunification of the country which the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, presented and they devoted all their efforts to bring them about.

All these lines and the struggle to realize them, however, were unable to bear fruit during over 30 years since the liberation of the country due to the machinations to split the nation and the warlike schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The South Korean fortress and aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists are the fundamental obstacles blocking the independent peaceful reunification of the country and the continual basis for worsening the tense situation in our country and increasing the threat of war.

From the very first day when the U.S. imperialists fortified South Korea with their might they employed a policy of aggression and warfare and have been scheming to bring in their "two Koreas" policy and perpetually divide our nation in two with the evil purpose of using South Korea as a stepping stone to thwart our republic, curb the revolutionary forces in Asia and maintain colonial rule over this area and conquer the world.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy on Korea has disclosed their cunning and wicked nature more and more as the days go by, and at the same time, has reached an extremely serious stage. The U.S. imperialists are now trampling on the "treaty" which they made themselves at the outset while instigating war preparations against our republic after "military withdrawal" on an unprecedentedly vast scale and are heightening their zeal for military expansion.

Under the guise of the so-called "compensatory measures" the U.S. imperialists viciously violated the armistice agreement, brought in numerous ultra-modern materiel and new deadly weapons such as nuclear arms and guided weaponry and further augmented their aggressive forces in South Korea and its environs.

The fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors feverishly conducted a series of wide-scale war games including the "U.S.-ROK River Crossing Exercise," "U.S.-ROK joint landing operations training," etc., last March on top of the "U.S.-ROK joint operations exercise" which was an extremely provocative and daring exercise held on the largest scale since the war, clearly demonstrates the daily intensifying aggression and war machinations of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are not only openly bragging that they will continue to hold such war games in the future, but they are also boasting that they will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons against our people.

As a result of the reckless war machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, South Korea has now been transformed into a powder keg in which offensive forces, including nuclear weapons are being concentrated and the danger of a new war looms greater than anywhere else in the world.

The insane scheme to prepare for a new war which the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating under the guise of "military withdrawal" is proof that the rascals are pursuing not peace but war in Korea and that they are plotting not unification but division. Moreover, "military withdrawal" which the U.S. imperialists are making a din about is ultimately a mere variant of the policy of "power" and nothing more than a smoke screen to pacify world opinion and conceal their stratagem to provoke a new war which they are perpetrating in Korea.

Harboring ambitions to share in Korean aggression, the Japanese reactionary forces, as well, are actively cooperating in bringing about the U.S. imperialists' criminal designs against the Korean people, and at the same time, are creating a tremendous obstacle to the independent peaceful reunification of our country.

The perpetual division of the nation and the danger of war are growing greater due to the traitor Pak Chong-hui seizing the title of "president" once again through fraudulent and deceptive means.

The traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, grovelling to foreign pressure, is employing fascist oppression and warlike disturbances and dreaming up all sorts of evil to find a last-ditch way-out in perpetuating the division of the country.

At the behest of the U.S. and Japan acting in concert, the arch-traitor Pak Chong-hui fascist clique is setting forth such nonsense as "simultaneous entrance into the U.N." and "alternate recognition" and, at the same time, are wickedly perpetrating schemes and stratagems to legalize the split internationally.

The Pak Chong-hui fascist mob is also posting the bellicose slogans of "all-out security" and "victory at the outset of war," endlessly conducting war games and perpetrating military provocative acts against our republic and intensifying more than ever before their fascist oppression of the South Korean people and young students under the slogan of "anti-communism."

The rascals, however, must face reality and stop raving and ranting.

If the U.S. imperialists intend to scare our people or gain anything by brandishing nuclear weapons or by aggression or war, it is a delusion at complete variance with the spirit of the times. Our people and youth and the soldiers of the KPA who have answered the aggression and provocations of the enemies with a strong counter-attack at every instance are now closely scrutinizing the movements of the enemy with a heightened revolutionary vigilance.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to adhere to a policy of division and warfare despite the opposition and denunciation of all the Korean people and the peoples of the world who cherish peace and eventually start a war, our people and youth will wreak an even greater defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors than the last war.

The U.S. imperialists must discard their aggressive ambitions toward Korea and cease fabricating the scheme of "two Koreas" and reckless playing with fire, be mindful of the lessons of history, gather up the U.S. armed forces and all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and totally withdraw from South Korea at once.

Our people and youth who, at every opportunity, had crushed the aggressive actions of the foreign imperialists in the past and maintained their prudence and dignity as a nation, will by no means allow any of the machinations of the foreign and domestic divisionists who are trying to split the country and the nation in two forever.

Upholding the three principles and five points of national reunification which the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, clarified, our people and youth will crush the "two Koreas" fabrication and the war provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and eventually realize the historic cause of national reunification with the support and backing of peace loving peoples and youth of the world.

Our people and the KPA who rally around the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and who are forcefully moving ahead toward the victory of the cause of chuche will certainly be victorious.

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